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Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ireland, Pakistan, Portugal and Spain: revised draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the charter establishing the Economic Community of Central African States, by which the Central African countries have agreed to work for the economic development of their subregion, to promote economic cooperation and to establish a Common Market of Central Africa,

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General, at the initiative of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on 28 May 1992, pursuant to resolution 46/37 B of 6 December 1991, and recalling its subsequent resolutions on the programme of work of the Committee,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa[1] and Security Council resolutions 1196 (1998) and 1197 (1998) pertaining thereto,

Noting that, at the ninth regular session of the Economic Community of Central African States, held in Malabo on 24 June 1999, the heads of State and Government of the member States decided to resume the activities of the Community, inter alia, by providing it with sufficient financial and human resources to enable it to become a real tool for the integration of their economies and to foster the development of cooperation between their peoples, with the ultimate aim of making it one of the five pillars of an African economic community and of helping Central Africa to meet the challenges of globalization,

[1] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

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Welcoming the fact that, in their desire to instil a climate of peace and security and to strengthen democratic institutions and practice together with respect for the rule of law and human rights in their subregion, the States of the Economic Community of Central African States have established the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa and have decided to set up an early warning mechanism in Central Africa as a tool for preventing armed conflicts, a subregional parliament and a subregional centre for human rights and democracy in Central Africa,

Bearing in mind the Millennium Declaration,[2] adopted on 8 September 2000 by the heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit, and especially chapter VII thereof,

Aware of the importance of the support of the United Nations system and the international community, which is essential to ensuring that the members of the Economic Community of Central African States are successful in promoting economic development and integration and in consolidating peace, democracy and human rights in their subregion,

1. *Recognizes* that the purposes and objectives of the Economic Community of Central African States are in conformity with the principles and ideals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to establish cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States;

3. *Welcomes* the support provided by the Secretary-General to the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States in strengthening confidence-building measures at the subregional level and promoting human rights, the rule of law and democratic institutions, in implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue this support and, within the existing United Nations budget, extend it to all the fields to be covered in the framework of cooperation between the United Nations system and the Economic Community of Central African States, especially the reinforcement of the structures of the Community and the attainment of its objectives in favour of peace and security, democracy and human rights, so as to facilitate the operation of the early warning mechanism in Central Africa as a tool for preventing armed conflicts and to establish a subregional parliament and a subregional centre for human rights and democracy in Central Africa to promote democratic values and experience and human rights;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of adequate coordination between the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and the Economic Community of Central African States;

6. *Urges* all member States and the international community to contribute to the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States to achieve economic integration and development, promote democracy and human rights and consolidate peace and security in Central Africa;

[2] Resolution 55/2.

7. *Salutes and calls for* the continuation of the efforts made by a number of States, notably in the form of multinational exercises, to enhance the peacekeeping capacities of the States Members of the Economic Community of Central African States, so as to enable them to play a larger part in United Nations operations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States".